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NEWS 8 Apr 22 Federal Research in Progress (FEDRIP) now available

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NEWS 17 Aug 08 PHARMAMarketLetter(PHARMAML) - new on STN

NEWS 18 Aug 08 NTIS has been reloaded and enhanced

NEWS 19 Aug 19 Aquatic Toxicity Information Retrieval (AQUIRE)
now available on STN

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NEWS 21 Aug 19 The MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER has been reloaded

NEWS 22 Aug 26 Sequence searching in REGISTRY enhanced

NEWS 23 Sep 03 JAPIO has been reloaded and enhanced

NEWS 24 Sep 16 Experimental properties added to the REGISTRY file

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NEWS 27 Oct 01 CASREACT Enriched with Reactions from 1907 to 1985

NEWS EXPRESS February 1 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.0d,
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=> s antibod?
L1 2351052 ANTIBOD?

=> s 11 and CD23
L2 3213 L1 AND CD23

=> s 12 and chimeric
L3 84 L2 AND CHIMERIC

=> s 13 and IgG1
L4 7 L3 AND IgG1

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PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L4
1.5          3 DUP REMOVE L4 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
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⇒ d 15 1=3 sbib abs

1.5 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPTUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

ES ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPTION COPYRIGHT 2002 AGS
1988-736832 Document No. 131:350265 Antibodies to CD23

136930 Document No. 131:350265 **Antibodies to CD23**.
Bonnefoy, Jean-Yves Marcel Paul; Crowe, Scott James; Ellis, Jonathan
Henry; Rapson, Nicholas Timothy; Shearin, Jean (Glaxo Group Limited, UK).
PCT Int. Appl. WO 9958679 A1 19991118, 81 pp. DESIGNATED STATES: W: AE,
AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE,
ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR,
KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT,
RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU,
ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM; RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG,
CH, CI, CM, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GA, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, ML, MR,
NE, NL, PT, SE, SN, TD, TG. (English). CODEN: PIXXD2. APPLICATION: WO
1999-GB1434 19990507. PRIORITY: GB 1998-9839 19980509.

AB The authors disclose the prepn. and characterization of murine monoclonal and humanized **antibodies** which bind to the **CD23** (Fc. epsilon.RII receptor) antigen. In one example, humanized **IgG1**

, with mutations to eliminate C1q and Fc binding, was shown to bind to CD23 with assocn. rates of the order of $1.5-1.85 \times 10^6$ M-1 s-1 and to not exhibit complement activation or ADCC. The authors suggest these **antibodies** may find use in the treatment of autoimmune and inflammatory disorders.

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 3 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 1
96148598 Document Number: 96148598. PubMed ID: 8550069. Regulation and targeting of T-cell immune responses by IgE and IgG **antibodies**. Bheekha Escura R; Wasserbauer E; Hammerschmid F; Pearce A; Kidd P; Mudde G C. (Department of Immuno-Dermatology, SANDOZ Research Institute, Vienna, Austria.) IMMUNOLOGY, (1995 Nov) 86 (3) 343-50. Journal code: 0374672. ISSN: 0019-2805. Pub. country: ENGLAND: United Kingdom. Language: English.

AB A set of **chimeric antibodies** with identical F(ab')2 fragments specific for the hapten 5-iodo-4-hydroxyl-3-nitrophenacetyl (NIP), but with different human Fc parts (gamma 1, gamma 2, gamma 3, gamma 4, epsilon), was used to compare the role of IgG and IgE **antibodies** in antigen presentation by human Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) B cells. Two or three molecules of NIP were coupled to one molecule of Der pI (Der pI-(3)NIP), a major allergen of Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus. Both monomeric IgG and performed complexes of various Der pI/IgG ratios failed to bind significantly to the Fc receptor for IgG on B cells (Fc gamma RII; CD32). Binding of IgG3 (> IgG1)-containing complexes (optimal ratio of antigen to **antibody** = 1:1) could be enhanced by increasing the number of haptens per Der pI molecule to nine or more. However, antigen presentation mediated by IgG and CD32 was not seen with either pulsed B cells or B cells that were allowed to capture the IgG complexes during the whole stimulation period. IgE binding to CD23 and subsequent IgE-mediated antigen presentation was seen under all conditions tested. Even monomeric immune complexes (IC) (Der pI-(3)NIP/IgE), in the absence of CD23 cross-linking, induced an immune response. As the number of natural epitopes for human **antibodies** on Der pI was less than five, we conclude that, in vivo, complexes consisting of Der pI/IgG will be directed to antigen-presenting cells expressing the high-affinity receptor for IgG (CD64), whereas IgE will allow antigen presentation by CD23-expressing cells, including B cells.

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 3 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2002 ISI (R) DUPLICATE 2
91:565320 The Genuine Article (R) Number: GJ565. CHARACTERIZATION OF NEW RAT ANTI-MOUSE IGE MONOCLONALS AND THEIR USE ALONG WITH **CHIMERIC** IGE TO FURTHER DEFINE THE SITE THAT INTERACTS WITH FC-EPSILON-RII AND FC-EPSILON-RI. KEEGAN A D; FRATAZZI C; SHOPES B; BAIRD B; CONRAD D H (Reprint). DEPT MICROBIOL & IMMUNOL, BOX 678, MCV STN, RICHMOND, VA, 23298; STANFORD UNIV, DEPT CELL BIOL, STANFORD, CA, 94305; JOHNS HOPKINS UNIV, GOOD SAMARITAN HOSP, DEPT MED, DIV MOLEC RHEUMATOL, BALTIMORE, MD, 21239; BECTON DICKERSON RES CTR, MT VIEW, CA, 94039; CORNELL UNIV, DEPT CHEM, ITHACA, NY, 14853. MOLECULAR IMMUNOLOGY (1991) Vol. 28, No. 10, pp. 1149-1154. Pub. country: USA. Language: ENGLISH.

ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB Three rat monoclonal **antibodies** specific for mouse IgE (C12B9, 23G3, and B1E3) were established by using monoclonal anti-DNP mouse IgE (mIgE) as immunogen. These **antibodies**, as well as a fourth, (R1E4) were characterized. It was found that one **antibody** (C12B9) recognizes an allotypic determinant (Igh-7a) found on the C-epsilon chain of mIgE. **Antibody** cross-blocking studies and epitope mapping studies using recombinant mIgE indicated that 3 **antibodies** (C12B9, R1E4 and 23G3) were directed against the C-epsilon-3 domain while one (B1E3) was directed against the C-epsilon-4 domain. A highly specific sandwich RIA for mIgE was developed using these **antibodies**. Use of these monoclonal anti-mIgE **antibodies** in conjunction with recombinant **chimeric** mIgE-human IgG1 molecules, demonstrated that the C-epsilon-3 domain is important in the

binding of mIgE to the murine B cell Fc-epsilon-RII as well as to the murine mast cell Fc-epsilon-RI. The presence of the C-epsilon-4 domain influenced the binding of the recombinant IgE to the Fc-epsilon-RII; in contrast to the C-epsilon-4 domain had no effect on binding to the Fc-epsilon-RI.

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L1 2351052 S ANTIBOD?
L2 3213 S L1 AND CD23
L3 84 S L2 AND CHIMERIC
L4 7 S L3 AND IGG1
L5 3 DUP REMOVE L4 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l3 and IgG3

L6 5 L3 AND IGG3

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L7 1 DUP REMOVE L6 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

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L7 ANSWER 1 OF 1 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 1
96148598 Document Number: 96148598. PubMed ID: 8550069. Regulation and targeting of T-cell immune responses by IgE and IgG **antibodies**. Bheekha Escura R; Wasserbauer E; Hammerschmid F; Pearce A; Kidd P; Mudde G C. (Department of Immuno-Dermatology, SANDOZ Research Institute, Vienna, Austria.) IMMUNOLOGY, (1995 Nov) 86 (3) 343-50. Journal code: 0374672. ISSN: 0019-2805. Pub. country: ENGLAND: United Kingdom. Language: English.

AB A set of **chimeric antibodies** with identical F(ab')2 fragments specific for the hapten 5-iodo-4-hydroxyl-3-nitrophenacetyl (NIP), but with different human Fc parts (gamma 1, gamma 2, gamma 3, gamma 4, epsilon), was used to compare the role of IgG and IgE **antibodies** in antigen presentation by human Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) B cells. Two or three molecules of NIP were coupled to one molecule of Der pI (Der pI-(3)NIP), a major allergen of Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus. Both monomeric IgG and performed complexes of various Der pI/IgG ratios failed to bind significantly to the Fc receptor for IgG on B cells (Fc gamma RII; CD32). Binding of **IgG3** (> IgG1)-containing complexes (optimal ratio of antigen to **antibody** = 1:1) could be enhanced by increasing the number of haptens per Der pI molecule to nine or more. However, antigen presentation mediated by IgG and CD32 was not seen with either pulsed B cells or B cells that were allowed to capture the IgG complexes during the whole stimulation period. IgE binding to **CD23** and subsequent IgE-mediated antigen presentation was seen under all conditions tested. Even monomeric immune complexes (IC) (Der pI-(3)NIP/IgE), in the absence of **CD23** cross-linking, induced an immune response. As the number of natural epitopes for human **antibodies** on Der pI was less than five, we conclude that, *in vivo*, complexes consisting of Der pI/IgG will be directed to antigen-presenting cells expressing the high-affinity receptor for IgG (CD64), whereas IgE will allow antigen presentation by **CD23**-expressing cells, including B cells.

=> s (reff m?/au or kloetzer w?/au or nakamura t?/au)

L8 43246 (REFF M?/AU OR KLOETZER W?/AU OR NAKAMURA T?/AU)

=> s 18 and anti-IgE antibody
L9 0 L8 AND ANTI-IGE ANTIBODY

=> s 18 and CD23 antibody
L10 11 L8 AND CD23 ANTIBODY

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PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L10
L11 3 DUP REMOVE L10 (8 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 111 1-3 cbib abs

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 3 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 1
2002224456 Document Number: 21957817. PubMed ID: 11962725. Anti-CD23
monoclonal antibody inhibits germline Cepsilon transcription in B cells.
Yabuuchi Shingo; Nakamura Takehiko; Kloetzer William S
; Reff Mitchell E. (Seikagaku Corporation, Central Research
Laboratories, Higashiyamato, Tokyo, Japan.. yabuuchi@seikagaku.co.jp)
Int Immunopharmacol, (2002 Mar) 2 (4) 453-61. Journal code: 100965259.
ISSN: 1567-5769. Pub. country: Netherlands. Language: English.

AB A chimeric macaque/human (PRIMATIZED) anti-**CD23 antibody**, p6G5G1, demonstrated a strong inhibitory effect on IL-4 and anti-CD40 antibody-stimulated IgE production by human peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs). RNA analysis by both reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) and Northern blot showed that p6G5G1 inhibited germline Cepsilon RNA synthesis, but had no effect on CD23 mRNA levels. These data suggest that p6G5G1 may inhibit immunoglobulin class switching to IgE through the inhibition of germline Cepsilon RNA synthesis. Early addition of p6G5G1 after stimulation by IL-4 and anti-CD40 was critical for IgE inhibition. In contrast, later addition of p6G5G1 still showed inhibition of increased levels of surface CD23, which is normally upregulated by stimulation with IL-4 and anti-CD40.

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 3 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 2
2000150073 Document Number: 20150073. PubMed ID: 10684997. In vitro IgE inhibition in B cells by anti-CD23 monoclonal antibodies is functionally dependent on the immunoglobulin Fc domain. Nakamura T;
Kloetzer W S; Brams P; Hariharan K; Chamat S; Cao X; LaBarre M J;
Chinn P C; Morena R A; Shestowsky W S; Li Y P; Chen A; Reff M E.
(Seikagaku Corporation, Tokyo Research Institute, Tokyo, Japan.)
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF IMMUNOPHARMACOLOGY, (2000 Feb) 22 (2) 131-41.
Journal code: 7904799. ISSN: 0192-0561. Pub. country: ENGLAND: United Kingdom. Language: English.

AB CD23, the low affinity receptor for IgE (Fc_{varepsilon}RII), is involved in regulation of IgE synthesis by B-lymphocytes. Five monoclonal antibodies to human CD23 were generated from cynomolgus macaques immunized with purified soluble CD23 (sCD23). Four of the five primate antibodies blocked the binding of IgE complexes to CD23 positive cells and also inhibited the production of IgE in vitro by IL-4 induced human peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC). The variable domains of several primate antibodies were utilized to construct chimeric macaque/human (PRIMATIZED((R))) monoclonal antibodies. PRIMATIZED((R)) p5E8G1, containing human gamma 1 constant region, inhibited IgE production in vitro as efficiently as the parent primate antibody, but the human gamma 4 constant version, PRIMATIZED((R)) p5E8G4, was not as effective in IgE inhibition. An F(ab')(2) of p5E8G1 did not inhibit IgE production but did interfere with IgE inhibition by the intact anti-**CD23 antibody** in a dose dependent fashion. The murine monoclonal antibody MHM6 recognizes human CD23 at a different epitope than primate antibody 5E8, and inhibits IgE production by IL-4 induced PBMC. As with the F(ab')(2) of p5E8G1, the F(ab')(2) of MHM6 also failed to inhibit IgE production. These data imply that the mechanism by which anti-**CD23**

antibodies inhibit IgE production requires cross-linking of CD23 to an IgG receptor. These data also imply that neither bivalent cross-linking of CD23 alone or inhibition of CD23 binding to its natural ligands is sufficient to inhibit IgE production.

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

1999:779157 Document No. 132:19632 Method for integrating genes at specific sites in mammalian cells via homologous recombination and vectors for accomplishing the same. **Reff, Mitchell R.**; Barnett, Richard Spence; McLachlan, Karen Retta (Idec Pharmaceuticals Corporation, USA). U.S. US 5998144 A 19991207, 43 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 5,830,698. (English). CODEN: USXXAM. APPLICATION: US 1998-23715 19980213. PRIORITY: US 1997-819866 19970314.

AB A method for achieving site specific integration of a desired DNA at a target site in a mammalian cell via homologous recombination is described. This method provides for the reproducible selection of cell lines wherein a desired DNA is integrated at a predetd. transcriptionally active site previously marked with a marker plasmid (Desmond). This unique site may be bacterial DNA, a viral DNA or synthetic DNA. This Desmond marker plasmid contains the *Salmonella HisD* gene, the Neomycin phosphotransferase exon 3, the murine dihydrofolate reductase, cytomegalovirus and SV40 enhancers, splice acceptor site, mouse beta globin major promoter, bovine growth hormone polyadenylation site, SV40 early and late polyadenylation sites. The selectable marker proteins may include neomycin phosphotransferase, histidinol dehydrogenase, dihydrofolate reductase, hygromycin phosphotransferase, HSV thymidine kinase, adenosine deaminase, glutamine synthetase, and hypoxanthine-guanine phosphoribosyl transferase. Marked CHO cells were produced and characterized. Other cells that may be marked include myeloma cells, baby hamster kidney cells, COS cells, NSO cells, HeLa cells and NIH 3T3 cells. The method is particularly suitable for the prodn. of mammalian cell lines which secrete mammalian proteins at high levels, in particular IgGs. Novel targeting vectors (Molly) and vector combinations for use in the subject cloning method are also provided. This Molly vector contains dihydrofolatereductase, N1+Neomycin phosphotransferase exon1, N2+Neomycin phosphotransferase exon 2, anti-CD20 light chain leader+variable, human kappa const., anti-CD20 heavy chain leader+variable, human gamma 1 const., *Salmonella histidinol dehydrogenase*, CMV and SV40 enhancers, SV40 origin, splice donor/acceptor, CMV promoter/enhancer, HSV TK promoter and poloma enhancer, mouse beta globin major promoter, SV40 late polyadenylation, bovine growth hormone polyadenylation. Expression of an Anti-CD20 and Anti-human **CD23 antibody** and immunoadhesin in Desmond marked CHO cells was achieved.